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A MID-TERM EVALUATION OF DPAP IN ALLAHABAD DISTRICT UTTAR PRADESH

Sponsored by:

**DEPARTMENT OF LAND DEVELOPMENT AND WATER RESOURCES
GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH**

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2. Natural disasters Bone
3. U.P. Drought Bone
Social Problem Services



Conducted by:

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2005

PREFACE

The watershed approach provides the ideal-means for Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). It involves the exploration and land development of the complex inter-relationship between the watershed resources and population of the region and has opened up new vista in agricultural development and helped in improving and stabilizing crop production. Treatment of a drought affected area through watershed approach, which is a physical, economic and social system and has a wide-ranging effect on the agriculture land on the lives of the people. Every piece of land is a part of some watershed and people and land are the focal points for all watershed activities. People and nature of both part of a whole, the degradation of environment is basically attributed to the increasing biotic pressure on the fragile eco-system in the absence adequate investment and appropriate management practices to augment and conserve the natural resources.

The Department of Land Development and Water Resources, Government of Uttar Pradesh, sponsored this mid-term evaluation study for District Allahabad, to be conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow. I do have an opportunity to express my gratitude to Mr. K.K. Sinha, Secretary, Department of Land Development and Water Resources, Lucknow, for providing us the opportunity to conduct this evaluation. I am also thankful to Mr. Chhatrapal, Joint Secretary, for extending necessary support during the study. I am thankful to the officials, working as Project Implementing Agency (PIA), for providing me the data and information during my field visit in this project at Allahabad.

I express my profound obligation and gratitude to Prof. A.K. Singh, Director, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, who allotted and encouraged me to work on this evaluation study, also spared his valuable time to guide me despite of his busy schedule. Prof. Singh provided me all kinds of infrastructural facilities and academic inspiration for completion of this evaluation study. His contribution has been too vital to be expressed in just few words. I am also thankful to Dr. Fahimuddin, Faculty Member of the Institute, has been quite generous in sparing his valuable time, whenever I approached him for discussion and suggestions. He helped me to every stage of the completion of this study.

I am thankful to Dr. Abhilasha Srivastava for assisting me in the completion of this report as she worked sincerely with me. I am also thankful to Mr. Manoharan, K. for word processing the manuscript carefully and efficiently. My thanks are due to Mr. R.S. Bisht for maintaining official records.

R.C. TYAGI

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A MID-TERM EVALUATION OF DPAP IN ALLAHABAD DISTRICT UTTAR PRADESH

1. INTRODUCTION

The expression 'Drought' tends to be used varyingly by persons belonging to different disciplines. To a meteorologist drought represents the absence of severe deficiency of rainfall. To the agronomist, it is the absence of soil moisture and to the hydrologist, it is the absence of water in the storage reservoirs. However, from the practical standpoint, drought may be regarded as a period of abnormal dry weather sufficiently prolonged for lack of water to cause serious hydrological imbalance in the affected area. Considering this aspect, the term may be reserved for periods of moisture deficiency that are relatively extensive in both space and time. Drought occurs when there is a serious imbalance between the soil moisture and evapo-transpiration needs of an area. Several factors such as precipitation, temperature, wind velocity, sunshine, soil texture, soil moisture and antecedent rainfall interact to produce this situation. However, the rainfall plays the key role and its crucial variables are its distribution and variability along with its capacity to meet the evapo-transpiration needs. The intensity of the drought is equally important. It is the duration and intensity taken together, which determine the ultimate effect of the drought. A mild drought of prolonged duration may have a far more crippling effect than a severe one of brief duration.

For the treatment of such drought areas, the Government of India has launched Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). The basic objectives of the programme are to provide integrated development in these areas in agriculture land allied sectors. Consequently, the attempt is to obtain optimum returns per unit of the primary resources, namely - land, water, livestock and manpower to increase and stabilize the incomes of the weaker sections and to minimise the impact of drought on agriculture production and incomes of the weaker sections. The emphasis has been given on securing investments, which not only provide a continuing developing but also generate

future employment. The financing of the project is both by Central and State Governments on 75:25 basis.

The main thrust of the efforts will be in the direction of restoration of a proper ecological balance in these areas. Some of the important elements which may constitute the strategy for such ecological integrated development are: (i) Development of Management of Irrigation Sources; (ii) Soil and moisture conservation and afforestation; (iii) Restructuring of cropping pattern and pasture development; (iv) Changes in agronomic practices, (v) Livestock development, and (vi) Development of small, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

The Watershed Approach provides the ideal means of Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP). It involves the exploration and development of the complex inter-relationship between the watershed resources and population of the region and has opened-up new vista in agricultural development and helped in improving and stabilizing crop production. Watershed is a physical, economic and social system, which has a wide ranging effect on the lives of the people. Every piece of land is a part of some watershed and people and land are the focal points for all the watershed activities. People and nature are both part of the whole. The degradation of environment is basically attributed to the increasing biotic pressure on the fragile ecosystem in the absence of adequate investment and appropriate management practices to augment and conserve the natural resources.

Integrated Watershed Management is the process of formulating and implementing a course of action involving natural and human resources in a Watershed, taking into account the social, political, economical and institutional factors operating within the watershed and surrounding river basin and other relevant regions to achieve special social objectives. Typically this process would include: (i) establishing watershed management objectives; (ii) formulating and evaluating alternative resource management actions involving various implementations, tools and institutional arrangement; (iii) choosing and implementing a preferred course of action; and (iv) through monitoring of activities and outcomes, evaluating performance in terms of degree of achievement of the specified objective.

The watershed approach is the application of Integrated Watershed Management in the planning and implementation of resource management and rural development projects or as a part of planning for specific resource sectors such as agricultural,

forestry or mining. Imbedded in this approach is the linkage between uplands, lowlands in both biophysical and socio-economic contexts. The degradation of environment is basically attributed to the increasing pressure on the fragile eco-system in the absence of adequate investment and appropriate management practices to augment and conserve the natural resources.

Judicious and effective management of soil, water and vegetation can ensure the sustained productivity of food, fuel, fodder, fibres, fruit and timber. More recent water management is coming up as an integrated approach for overall development of an area, in terms of socio-political and economic development. Watershed management must explicitly recognize the range of physical, social, economic and political factors that result in the observed patterns of use. Different development agencies, viz. Governmental, Non-Governmental and Private are involved in planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation of watershed activities in a vast acreage of land. With the fact that land is a non-renewable resource, hence, availability is limited for all primary production system. Therefore, the basic natural resources should be managed and utilized in a proper and judicious manner to get maximum production as well as minimising the natural hazard.

In view of the above statement, five Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) projects of sixth batch, on watershed basis for district Allahabad, were sanctioned in the year 1999-2000, by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, Department of Land Resource (DPAP Division). Five villages of Shankargarh block of district Allahabad, namely, (i) Janwa, (ii) Kapari, (iii) Derapatpara, (iv) Bhadhiwar, and (v) Marrow, have been taken for the treatment under Drought Prone Area Programme. An amount of Rs.98,54,000/- (Rupees Ninety-Eight Lakh and Fifty Four thousand only) were sanctioned by the Government on the basis of 75:25 per cent share of Central and State Government respectively for the treatment of a total area of 2479 hectares. For the completion of first phase of DPAP project in Allahabad district. Government has released an amount of Rs.67,50,000 to Project Implementing Agency (PIA) through DRDA, Allahabad.

In a project cycle, intermediate evaluation is necessary to check whether the proceedings are going in the desired direction or not. After the completion of first phase of the project, Government realized to conduct a mid-term evaluation for the executed work and expenditure had been made so far and during the period. The Giri Institute

of Development Studies, Lucknow has been selected by the Department of Land Development, Government of Uttar Pradesh, for conducting an evaluation of executed work and scheme of the project in district Allahabad.

2. METHODOLOGY

This evaluation report of DPAP project for district Allahabad has been prepared mainly on the basis of intensive field survey and on the basis of documents/informations collected from PIA and DRDA. A deep enquiry has been made by the evaluator regarding the community organization work, Watershed Development Team (WDT), Watershed Association (WA), Users Group, Self-Help Groups (SHG), Women Groups and their participation in the execution of project work. The all five watershed villages were checked thoroughly. Some Chuck Road Bunds (CRBs), Peripheral Bunds (PBs), Lateral Bunds (LBs), Chuck Dams (CDs), Soil Conservation Work, Community Development Work and Water Resources Work, etc. were checked carefully at the concerning watersheds and villages, those were taken by Project Implementation Agency (PIA) in the DPAP at Shankargarh block of Allahabad.

Some vital photographs of Chuck Bunds (CBs), Chuck Dams (CDs), platform of the wells, soil and water conservation work, community development work and other structures completed from the work fund and community development fund were taken and placed in this report. Evaluator personally met with the President, Treasurer and other members of the Self-Help Groups at the concerning villages/watersheds and enquired about the progress of the groups and checked their Pass Books, accounts, and proceeding registers. Evaluator also met with Pradhans and Farmers of the concerning villages and watersheds and enquired about the progress and impact of the DPAP programme in their areas. All the relevant informations and documents regarding the execution of watershed development work under the Drought Prone Area Programme have been gathered from Bhoomi Sanrakshan Adhikari (BSA) Mr. M.L. Verma and his unit at Allahabad district.

3. AREA TO BE TREATED

The total area to be treated under DPAP project in Allahabad is 2479 hectares. This area falls in Shankargarh block of district Allahabad. For the treatment of the

drought area, 5 projects on Watershed basis were taken in the district. The total area of 5 watersheds is 2943.82 hectares and the total area to be treated under the project is 2479 hectares. The area of all 5 watershed, which has been covered so far, is 1125 hectares, is given in Table 1. The maps of Allahabad district and Shankargarh block showing five selected watershed villages are given in this report.

Table 1: Physical Aims and Achievements of DPAP Project

Name of Block	Name of Village/Watershed	Total Area (in Ha.)	Area to be Treated (in Ha.)	Total covered Area so far (in Ha.)
Shankar Garh	Janva	642.66	500	225
	Kapari	549.67	516	225
	Derapatpara	606.43	500	225
	Bhadhiwar	572.53	500	225
	Marrow	572.53	463	225
	Total	2943.82	2479	1125

Source: B.S.A. Office, D.P.A.P., Allahabad.

4. STRUCTURE OF ORGANIZATION

At the time of evaluation in February 2005, the structure of organization working at DRDA level in District Allahabad was found as Mr. I.D. Prashad Rai (Chief Development Officer) and Mr. R.P. Mishra (Project Director). The working structure of Project Implementing Agency was found Mr. Mohan Lal Verma, Bhoomi Sanrakshan Adhikari (BSA), Mr. Rajesh Kumar Srivastava, Mr. Shyam Lal Mishra and Mr. Narendra Bahadur Singh are three Junior Engineers working under the control of BSA. It has been found that five Assistant Inspectors, namely Mr. Radhey Shyam Verma, M. Phool Chandra, Mr. Devi Charan, Mr. Makbool Ahmad and Mr. Ram Jeevan Sankhwar, were working under the supervision of Junior Engineers. All kinds of soil and water conservation work in DPAP project were performed under the control of BSA, Allahabad being head of the PIA. It has been informed by BSA that all kinds of soil and water conservation work at field level was performed by the involvement of local labourers in view to provide them employment. A list of PIA workers in district Allahabad is given in Table-2.

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५.	प्रबन्धी संस्था
६.	कार्यी संस्था
७.	नदी व जल
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Table 2: A List of PIA Workers in DPAP, District Allahabad

Name of BSA	Name of Jr. Engineer	Name of Assistant Inspector
Shri Mohan Lal Verma	Shri Rajesh Kumar Srivastava	Shri Radhey Shyam Verma
	Shri Shyam Lal Mishra	Shri Phool Chandra
	Shri Narendra Bahadur Singh	Shri Devi Charan
		Shri Makbool Ahmad
		Shri Ram Jeevan Sankhwar

Source : B.S.A. Office, D.P.A.P., Allahabad.

5. WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT TEAM (WDT)

Watershed Development Team (WDT) has been constituted in district Allahabad under the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) Project. The watershed development team comprises of eight members altogether. The team leader is Mr. M.L. Verma (BSA) and all other seven are denoted as member of the team. They are Mr. R.K. Srivatava (J.E.), Mr. N.B. Singh (J.E.), Mr. R.S. Verma, Mr. Phool Chandra, Mr. Devi Charan, Mr. M.A. Meera and Mr. R.J. Shankhwar. The details of the members of watershed development team in DPAP project are given in Table-3.

Table 3: Details of Members of WDT in Allahabad

Name of Members	Post in WDT	Department
Mr. M.L. Verma	Team Leader	Ram Ganga Command
Mr. R.K. Srivastava	Member	Ram Ganga Command
Mr. N.B. Singh	Member	Ram Ganga Command
Mr. R.S. Verma	Member	Ram Ganga Command
Mr. Phool Chandra	Member	Ram Ganga Command
Mr. Devi Charan	Member	Ram Ganga Command
Mr. M.A. Meera	Member	Ram Ganga Command
Mr. R.J. Shankhwar	Member	Ram Ganga Command

Source: B.S.A. Office, D.P.A.P., Allahabad.

6. DISTRICT WATERSHED ADVISORY COMMITTEE

District Watershed Advisory Committee has been constituted for Drought Prone Areas Programme project in Allahabad district. This committee comprises of nine members altogether. All these members are well educated and well qualified, having good knowledge of watershed development work. District Magistrate and Chief Development Officer are the President and Vice-President of the Advisory Committee

respectively. Project Director of the district is the Secretary of the Committee. All other persons of this committee designated as member. They are: (i) BSA, Ramganga command, (ii) BSA, DRDA, (iii) District Agricultural Officer, (iv) District Horticulture Officer, (v) Assistant Engineer (MI), and (vi) Executive Engineer (RES). A list of members of District Watershed Advisory Committee is given in Table-4.

Table 4: Particulars of District Watershed Advisory Committee in Allahabad

Designation of the Officer	Post	Address
District Magistrate, Allahabad	President	Civil Lines, Allahabad
C.D.O., Allahabad	Vice President	Vikas Bhawan, Allahabad
Project Director	Secretary	Vikas Bhawan, Allahabad
B.S.A., Ram Ganga Command	Member	Phyphara Chauraha, Allahabad
B.S.A., DPAP	Member	Vikas Bhawan, Allahabad
District Agricultural Officer	Member	Allahabad
District Horticulture Officer	Member	Allahabad
Assistant Engineer (M.I.)	Member	Allahabad
Executive Engineer (RES)	Member	Allahabad

Source: B.S.A. Office, D.P.A.P., Allahabad.

7. WATERSHED COMMITTEE AND ASSOCIATION (WC/WA)

Five Watershed Committee (WC) have been constituted in DPAP, one in each watershed in Allahabad district. All these watershed committees have been constituted according to watershed norms, laid by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. These committees have started working and work was found in progress in all five watersheds/projects. The watershed-wise name of villages, where committees have been formed are: (i) Janwa, (ii) Kapari, (iii) Derapatpara, (iv) Bhadhiwar and (v) Marrow. It has been found that five Watershed Association have been formed and every villager of the concerning watershed was the member of watershed association in Allahabad district. Out of them one person has been elected as President of Watershed Association. Every Watershed Committee has a President and a Secretary in it and working under the control of BSA, also taking active part in the execution of the project work.

It has been found that Watershed Committees and Watershed Associations are well trained in watershed development work. All the members of Watershed Association have been trained by the experts of watershed development work. The subject of the

trainings were technical aspects of the project, enduring of the project, benefits of self-help groups and user-groups and technical knowledge of agricultural production, etc. It came to know that most of the training programmes for the member of watershed committees and association were provided by the experts of Watershed development work at district level under the supervision of Chief Development Officer, Allahabad. Few training camps were also organized by BSA at village and watershed level. Watershed-wise name of President and Secretary of Watershed Committee in Allahabad is given in Table-5.

Table 5: Watershed-wise Name of President and Secretary of Watershed Committee, District Allahabad

Name of Watershed/Project	Name of President	Name of Secretary
Janwa	Mr. Baba Deen	Mr. Ram Sajeet Singh
Kapari	Mr. Dhane Lal Yadav	Mr. Ram Singh
Derapatpara	Mr. Basant Lal	Mr. Kaushlesh
Bhadhiwar	Mr. Deen Dayal	Mr. Sanjeev Kumar Singh
Marrow	Mr. Prithvi Pal	Mr. Sarju Prasad

Source : B.S.A. Office, Ram Ganga Command, Allahabad.

8. WC/WA ACCOUNTS AND WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT FUND

Watershed Committee account has not been opened in the DPAP project Allahabad so far. No information has been provided by PIA regarding the Watershed Committee or Watershed Association account. Watershed Development Fund accounts were opened for five Watershed/Projects in Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Shankargarh, Allahabad in the year 2001-2002. No information regarding the amount deposited and interest accrued on it has been supplied. This Watershed Development Fund should be utilized in the maintenance of assets on community land for common use after completion of project work. Work taken up for individual benefits shall not be eligible for repair or maintenance out of this fund.

It has been informed to us by PIA that to generate employment at local level, maximum physical work of the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), like construction of different soil and water conservation work, formation of Check Dams (CDs), Marginal Bunds (MBs), Lateral Bunds (LBs), repairing and formation of well's

platform and other community development works, were executed by local people like marginal farmers and landless labourers. This fact was confirmed at the time of field survey from the local people, farmers, Gram Pradhans of the concerning villages and members of Watershed Associations.

9. ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE PROJECT

Management and maintenance of the facilities created during and after the project period is crucial for success of the programme. To expect the government agency to continue with the programme initiated under the DPAP through watershed is of little use, unless the local community takes active part. Women too have been active partners in all agricultural activities along with men. Women farmers have played and continue to play a key role in the conservation of basic life support system, such as land, water, flora and fauna. Large number of menfolk migrate from villages to nearby urban areas in search of jobs and women spend several hours of the day in the field either taking care of crop, collecting firewood, grazing animals, fetching water, etc. Thus, it is important that any programme related to agriculture and development of rural areas must be addressed to women farmers along with men.

It has been found that the role of women in execution of DPAP project was not significant in Allahabad district. Although Project Implementing agency (PIA), with the help of Watershed Development Team (WDT) had made their efforts to make active and positive involvement of women in the execution of project work. PIA informed us that women had played an important role with full courage and cooperation in the executed work of the project in their watershed. Smt. Vimla Pandey, Member of Water Resource Committee took active part along with other active women of the Marrow village in the execution of DPAP project. Smt. Suman Tripathi of Derapatpara village and Smt. Chandrawati Devi, Smt. Metuk Rani of Bhadiwar village and Smt. Rohni Devi of Marrow village are the President of Self-Help Groups and taking active part in their groups. No female worker or labour found in the execution of soil conservation work or in community development work in the project. It has been informed by PIA that few new female Self-Help Groups are going to be formed, but more efforts are desired from the Project Implementing Agency (PIA), Watershed Development Team (WDT) and District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) in this direction.

10. USERS AND SELF-HELP GROUP

Under the supervision of Project Implementation Agency (PIA), five Watershed Committees, Twenty User's Groups and fifteen Self-Help Groups have been constituted in this DPAP project of Allahabad district. The Watershed User's Groups have been constituted in the watershed areas, with the help of Watershed Development Team (WDT). All the members of these groups having their land holding within the watershed areas. Watershed development fund has been opened in each watershed villages of the project for the repair and maintenance and other required and necessary work, after the completion of the project.

It has been found that 15 Self-Help Groups were constituted by the Project Implementing Agency with the help of Watershed Development Team in the Watershed areas of Allahabad district. Out of these 15 Self-Help Groups, 4 Self-Help Groups were female SHGs and 11 Self-Help Groups were male groups. The name of 4 female SHGs were: (i) Bakari Palan Group in Derapatpara village, (ii) Bakari Palan Group in Bhadhiwar village, (iii) Mahila Group in Bhadhiwar village, and (iv) Mahila Group in Marrow village. Remaining other 11 Self-Help Groups were running by male candidates. The details of 15 Self-Help Groups have illustrated in Table-6.

Table 6: Details of Self-Help Groups

Name of Watershed	Name of Self-Help Group	Name of President	Total No. of Members	Loan from Revolving
Janwa	Bakari Palan	Ram Khilawan	12	
	Murgi Palan	Surti	10	
	Daliya Nirman	Mukhiya	10	
	Suar Palan	Ram Lakan	10	
Kapari	Bakari Palan	Surat	12	5,000.00
	Murgi Palan	Binu	10	5,000.00
	Daliya Nirman	Raju	10	5,000.00
	Suar Palan	Suraj	10	
Derapatpara	Bakari Palan	Shri Mauji Lal Pal	9	
	Bakari Palan	Smt. Suman Tripathi	10	
	Murgi Palan	Shri Basant Lal	11	
Bhadhiwar	Bakari Palan	Smt. Chandrawati Devi	20	
	Mahila Group	Smt. Metuk Rani	15	
Marrow	Bakari Palan	Ram Saran	9	
	Mahila Group	Smt. Rohni Devi	7	
Total	15		165	15,000.00

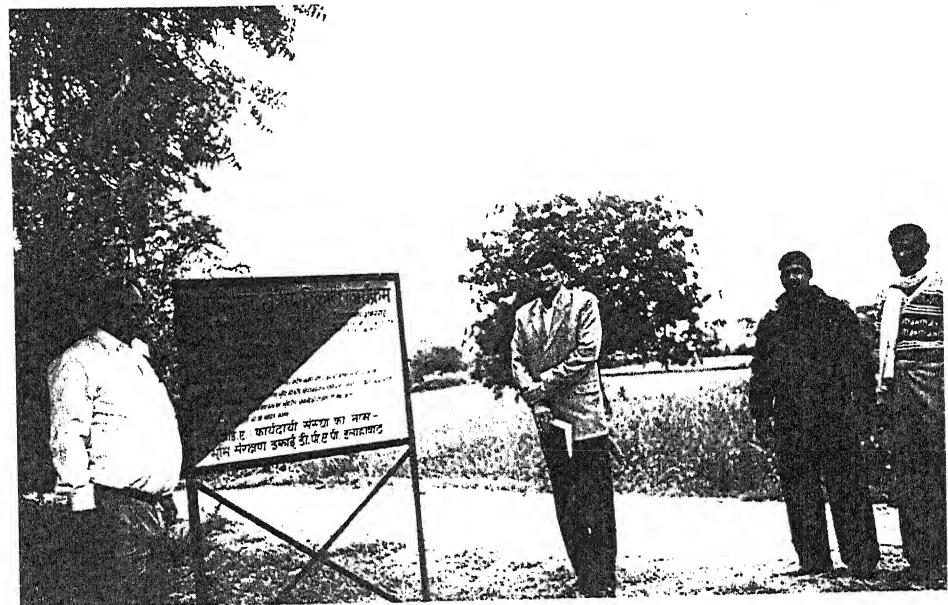
Source: B.S.A. Office, D.P.A.P., Allahabad.

It has been found that all the members of user groups and self-help groups were trained in maintenance of soil and water conservation work. They have also taken part in executed work of DPAP project at field level by performing physical labour on field or by arranging labour for measurement work. It is advisable that personal pass book of individual member of the group, their meeting registers and proceeding registers of the group etc. should be checked by Watershed Development Team (WDT) every month and must be up-to-date. Loan from the revolving fund to three self-help groups of Kapari village were distributed in order to Rs.5000 to each group.

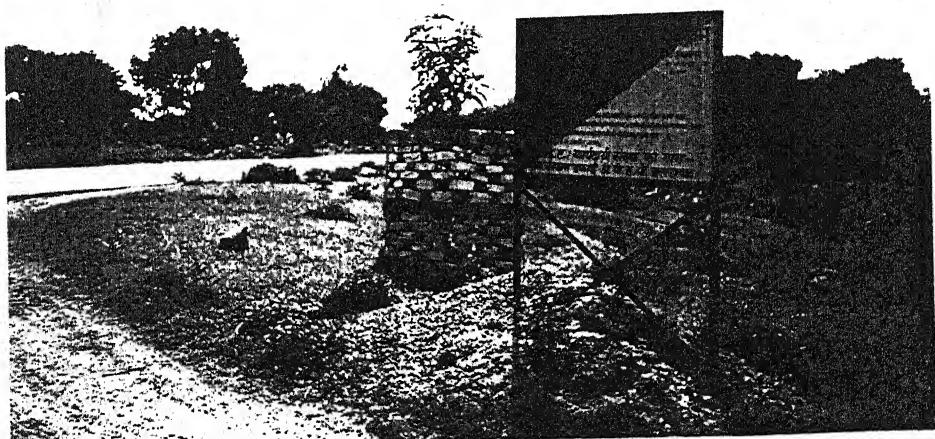
11. TRAINING, EXTENSION AND PUBLICITY

Project Implementing Agency has informed us that the total amount of Rs.6.00 lakh was sanctioned for the training programmes for 5 projects of Shankargarh block of Allahabad district. A total amount of Rs.6.00 lakh has been utilized by the PIA and DRDA in conducting training programmes in different watersheds and at district level training programmes. The total number of beneficiaries of all kind of training programmes were 2250. It has been found that the experts of PIA and DRDA Allahabad conducted all the training programmes, i.e. vocational, technical, formation of self-help groups, user's groups, etc. It has been found that most of the training programmes were conducted at district level and few trainings were organised at watershed locations under the supervision of BSA, Allahabad. The BSA informed us that an amount of Rs.1.81 lakh has also been given to some Institute of Training Support Organization to conduct some technical training to the members of watershed association. So, PIA having no concern regarding this training budget. Institute is organizing all kinds of training programmes and maintaining their records of expenditure.

As far as publicity and extension work is concerned, PIA has fixed their departmental board at the beginning of each watershed area of the village, showing the name and size of the watershed area as well as the details of project programme (Photoplates 1 & 2). Wall paintings showing details of the project programmes, banners and holdings were not found in any watershed village and is advisable for making a good atmosphere for watershed development programme. The extension method should be used by involving local farmers for the plantation work in each watershed villages of the project. The details of training programmes is given in Table-7.



Photoplate 1 – Board at Marrow village, showing details of DPAP, Project in Allahabad district



Photoplate 2 – Board at Janwa village, showing details of DPAP, Project in Allahabad district

Table 7: Details of Training Programmes

(Upto December 2004)

Name of Watershed	No. of Training Programmes Organized	Number of Persons Attended	Total No. of Beneficiaries	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)
Janwa	3	150	450	1.20
Kapari	3	150	450	1.20
Derapatpara	3	150	450	1.20
Bhadhiwar	3	150	450	1.20
Marow	3	150	450	1.20
Total	15	750	2250	6.00

Source : B.S.A. Office, Ram Ganga Command, Allahabad.

12. DETAILS OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION WORK

The informations regarding the community development work have been gathered from the records of Project Implementation Agency (PIA) Allahabad and were checked by making a field survey. It has been found that different types of community work, i.e. formation of kharanja roads, connecting roads, platform of wells, etc. were performed by PIA in five watershed villages of Allahabad. A total amount of Rs.7.50 lakh has been spent on community development work upto December 2004. The total sanctioned amount for the completion of community development work upto the mid-term was Rs.7.50 lakh and this amount has been spent for the execution of community organization work upto December 2004. The details of community organization work and expenditure made on them is given in Table 8.

Table 8: Details of Community Organization Work

(Upto December 2004)

Name of Watershed	Executed Work	Expenditure (in Lakh)
Janwa	Wells, Platform of wells	1.50
Kapari	Surrounding of the well	1.50
Derapatpara	Well (1), Kharanja road (2)	1.50
Bhadhiwar	Kharanja road	1.50
Marow	Wells & platform of the wells	1.50
Total		7.50

Source: B.S.A. Office, Ram Ganga Command, Allahabad.

We have examined few structures, those were executed by Project Implementing Agency in five watersheds of Shankargarh block of district Allahabad. All these work were completed by PIA from community development fund. The construction and repairing work of the wells in different watersheds were examined by

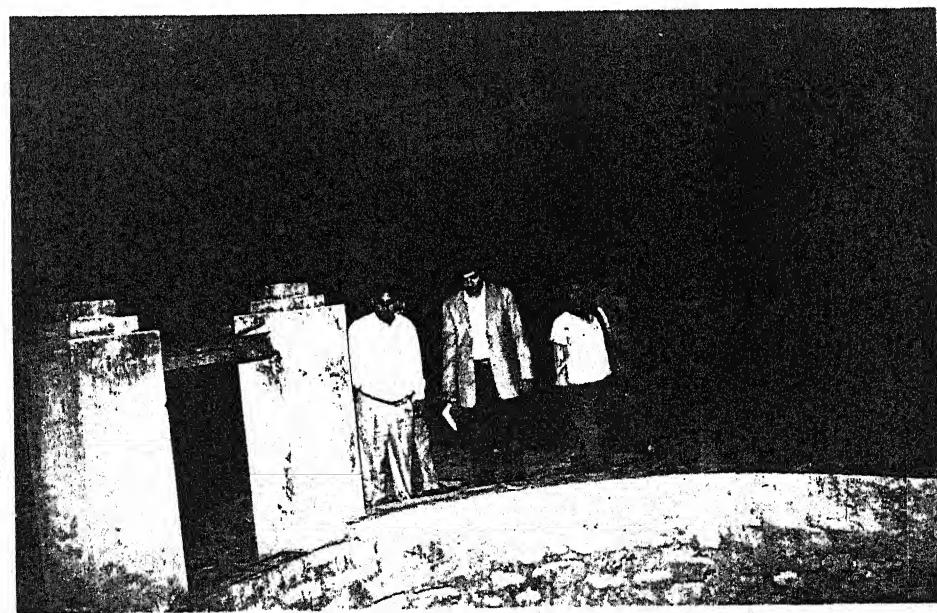
us during the field visit. Outer platform of a well located in Marrow watershed village (Photoplate-3), platform of a well of Kapari watershed village (Photoplate-4), platform of a well of Janwa watershed village (Photoplate-5) and platform of a well of Bhadhiwar watershed village (Photoplate-6), were showed by PIA, those were constructed from community development fund. The structures those were built by Project Implementing Agency (PIA) and Watershed Development Team (WDT) has found in good condition and satisfactory in Allahabad district. Although pulley is required on each well to fetch water safely from the well. PIA informed us that farmers are using these wells for irrigation purposes by using water lifting pump. Most of the community development work were executed with the general acceptance and consensus of villagers and local people. They have also taken interest and active part in decision making process as well as in the execution of project work.

13. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION WORK, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE OF PIA

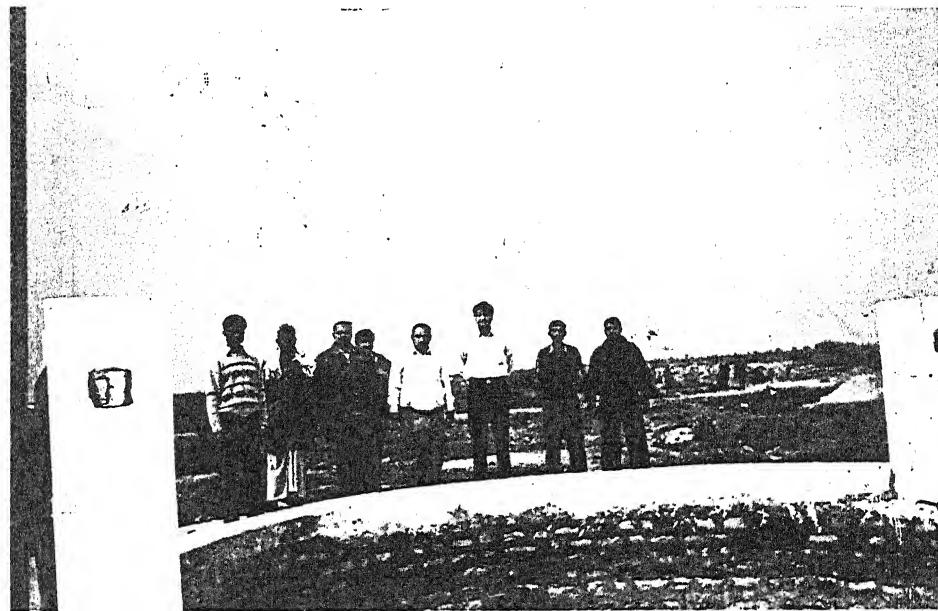
An intensive field survey has been made to examine the sustainable development of the watershed area, soil and water conservation work and overall performance of Project Implementation Agency (PIA), those were shown by them on documents. All the records and maps related to the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) were checked carefully on the spot. It has been found that the ravines and slopes are not steep and deep in any project/watershed area of the Shankargarh block of the district. The rolling and undulating topography with light slopes resulted in soil and water erosion and salutation into reservoir. The entire area of Shankargarh block is rocky and top soil layer is very thin. This rare and fertile soil was running off due to soil erosion and because of rocky surface recharge of ground water is very poor. It is very difficult to dug wells except through blasting method. Under the soil and water conservation work chunk bunds (CB), Contour Bunds (CB), Marginal Bunds (MB), Field Bunds (FB) and Check Dams (CD) were constructed to stop running water into the reservoirs. The total amount of work fund, which was sanctioned to execute soil and water conservation work upto mid-term was Rs.48.00 lakhs. Through accounts paper, it has been found that all this amount has been utilized in performing soil and water conservation work. The detail of work fund is given in Table-9.



Photoplate 3 - Outer Platform of a well in Marrow watershed village in Allahabad district, constructed from community Development Fund



Photoplate 4 - Outer Platform of a well in Kapari water shed- village in Allahabad district, constructed from community Development Fund



Photoplate 5 - Platform of a well in Janwa village constructed from community Development Fund

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Photoplate 6 - Platform of a well in Bhadhiwar village constructed from community Development Fund

Table 9: Details of Soil and Water Conservation Work

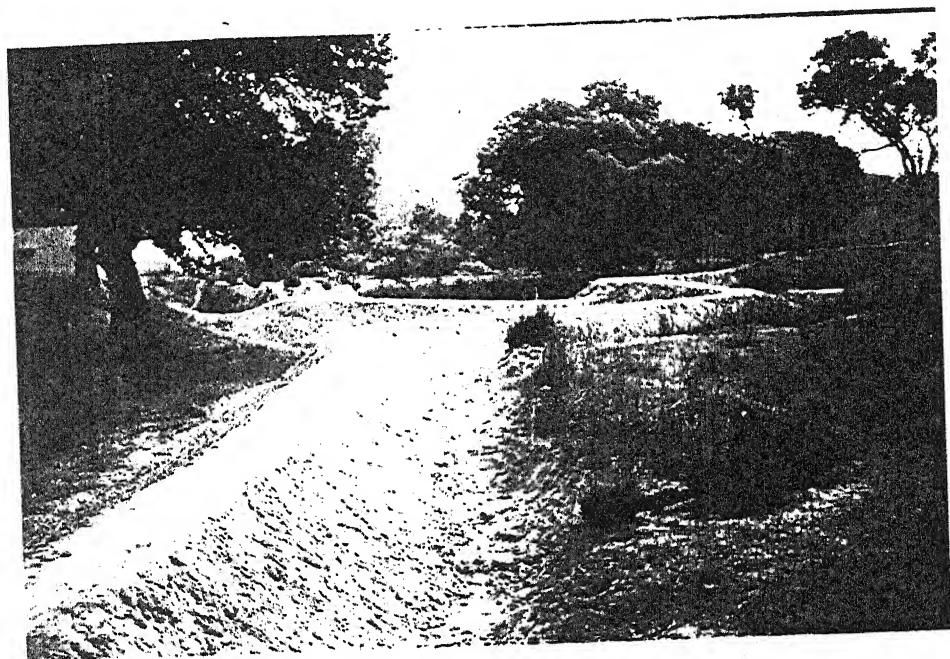
(Upto December 2004)		
Name of Watershed/ Project	Executed Work	Expenditure (in Lakh)
Janwa	Chuck Dam, Chuck Dams, Field Bunds	9.60
Kapari	Peripheral Bunds, Marginal Bunds	9.60
Derapatpara	CKB, Peripheral Bund, Marginal Bunds	9.60
Bhadhiwar	Marginal Bunds, Field Bunds	9.60
Marrow	CRB, PB, MB and Chuck Dams	9.60
Total		48.00

Source: B.S.A. Office, Ram Ganga Command, Allahabad.

We have checked some soil and water conservation work performed by PIA from work fund like, Chuck Bund (CB) in Bhadhiwar village with a length of 187 metres (Photoplate-7), Check dam (CD) in Marrow village of 42 metres (Photoplate-8), Check Bund in Marrow village of 50 metres (Photoplate-9), another Check Bund (CB) in Marrow village (Photoplate-10), Submerge Bund (SB) in Marrow village of 234 metres (Photoplate-11), Chuck Bund (CB) in Janwa village of 158 metres (Photoplate-12), Check Bund (CB) in Marrow village (Photoplate-13), Check Dam (CD) in Marrow watershed (Photoplate-14), Submerge Bund (SB) in Janwa Village of 132 metres (Photoplate-15), S.B. in Kapari village, 349 metres (Photoplate-16), Submerge Bund (SB) in Kapari village, of 349 metres (Photoplate-17) and Submerge Bund (SB) in Kapari village (Photoplate-18), those were constructed from work fund in the year 2003-2004. In all the five projects soil and water conservation work were performed by PIA, with total cost of Rs.48.00 lakh (Table-9), was found in good condition and satisfactory.

14. PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) project, the total physical targeted area was 2479 hectares in all five watersheds of Shankargarh block of Allahabad district. For the treatment of this area including other component, i.e. training and administration components, PIA has sanctioned an amount of a total Rs.98.54 lakhs. Upto the mid-term PIA received an amount of Rs.67.50 lakhs from the Government. It has been found that total physical area which has been treated upto December 2004 was 1125 hectares and an amount of Rs.67.50 lakh were spent to perform all the physical work in five watershed projects of the district. The remaining physical work in all five watershed projects, which has to be performed in the second



Photoplate 7 – Chuck Bund of Bhadhiwar village, length 187 metres, constructed from work Fund



Photoplate 8 – Check dam (CD) of Marrow village, length 42 metres, constructed from Work Fund



Photoplate 9 – Chuck Bund (CB) of Marrow village, length 50 metres, constructed from work Fund



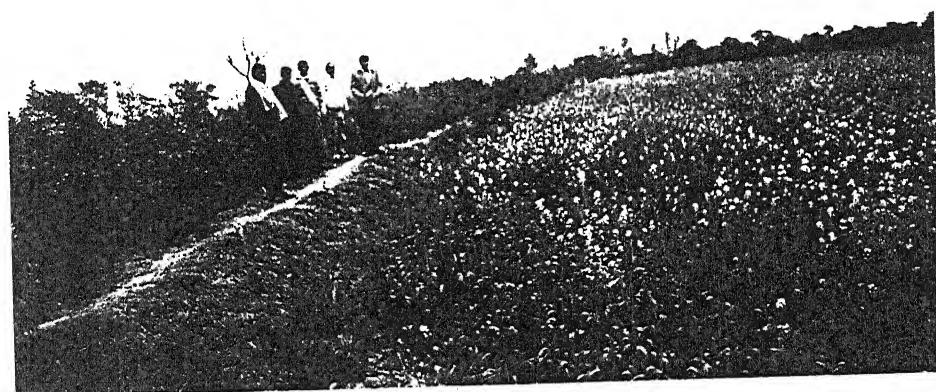
Photoplate 10 – Check Bund of Marrow village, constructed from Work Fund



Photoplate 11 – Submerge Bund (SB) of Marrow village, length 234 metres, constructed from work Fund



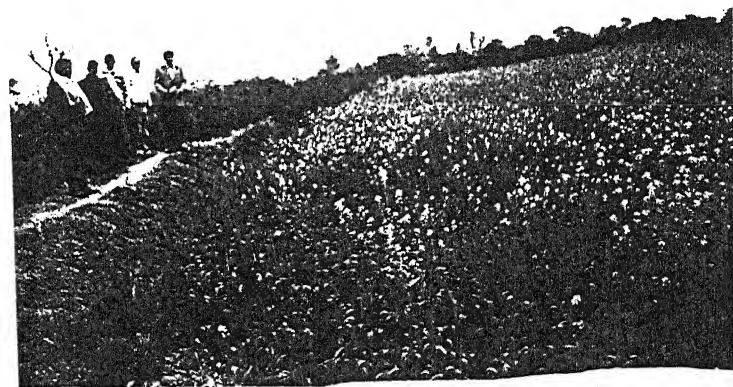
Photoplate 12 – CB of Janwa village, length 158 metres, constructed from Work Fund



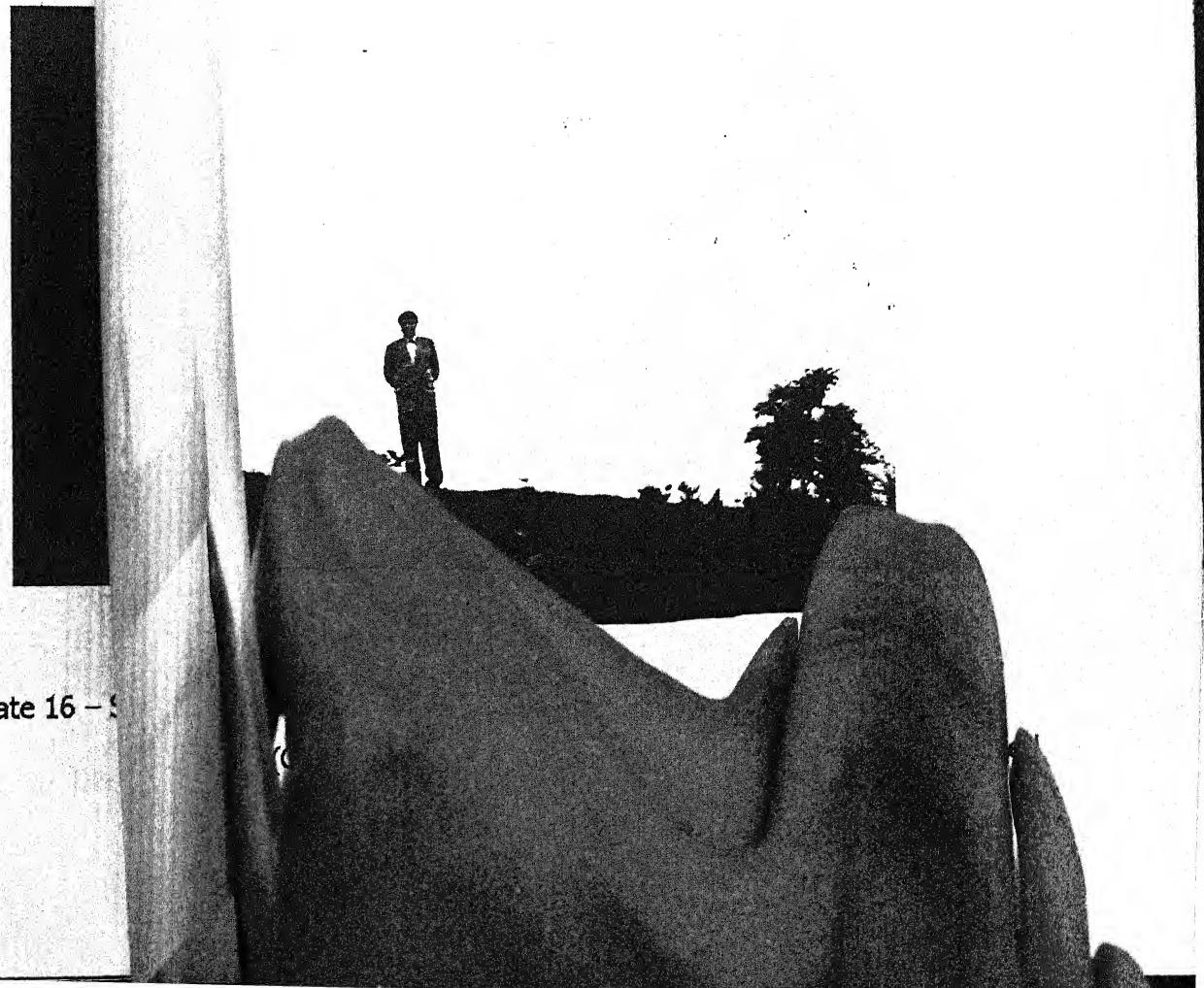
Photoplate 13 – Check Bund of Marrow village of Shankargarh block, constructed from work Fund



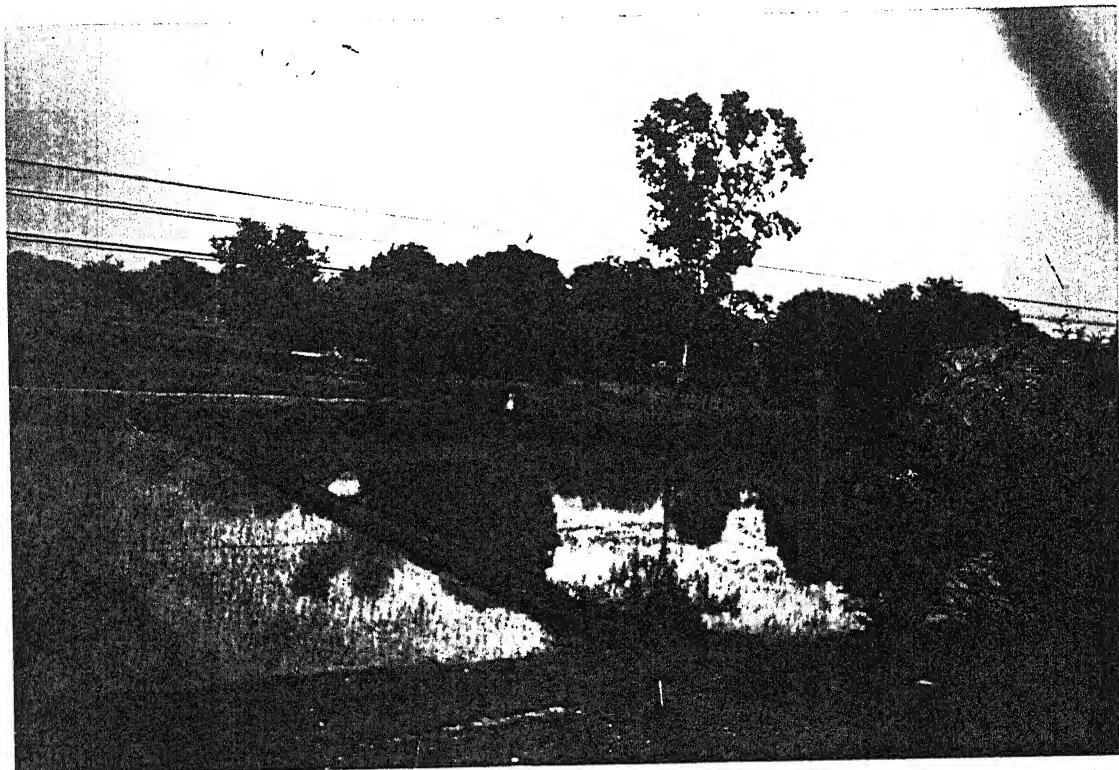
Photoplate 14 – Check Dam (CD) of Marrow village of Shankargarh block, constructed from work Fund



Photoplate 15 -
Mound of Marrow village of Shankargarh block, constructed from
sand



Photoplate 16 -



Photoplate 17 –SB of Kapari village, length 249 metres, constructed from work Fund.



Photoplate 18– SB of Kapari village, Shankargarh Block constructed from work Fund

phase of the project is 1354 hectares and for the treatment of this area in all five DPAP projects an amount of Rs.31.04 lakh has to be released. Table-10 is indicative of project-wise physical and financial targets and achievements. Here the sum of money under training and administrative heads are also included in financial targets.

Table 10: **Project-wise Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements**

Name of Watershed/ Project	Target		Achievement		Balance	
	Physical (Ha)	Financial (Lakh)	Physical (Ha)	Financial (Lakh)	Physical (Ha)	Financial (Lakh)
Janwa	500	20.00	225	13.50	275	6.50
Kapari	516	20.00	225	13.50	291	6.50
Derapatpara	500	20.00	225	13.50	275	6.50
Bhadhiwar	500	20.00	225	13.50	275	6.50
Marrow	463	18.54	225	13.50	238	5.04
Total	2479	98.54	1125	67.50	1354	31.04

Source: B.S.A. Office, Ram Ganga Command, Allahabad.

15. UTILISATION OF FUNDS AND MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

For the execution of five DPAP projects of sixth batch in Shankargarh block of Allahabad district, Government has sanctioned a total sum of Rs.98.54 lakhs. Upto the mid-term of the project a sum of Rs.67.50 lakh has been released by the Government to PIA through DRDA, Allahabad. This amount has been sanctioned for the four components of the project. They are: (i) work fund or soil and water conservation fund, (ii) Community Development Fund, (iii) Training Programme, and (iv) Administrative head. It has been informed by PIA that all the fund of Rs.67.50 lakh were utilized upto December 2004. For the execution of soil and water conservation work, Rs.48.00 lakh were utilized, for community development work Rs.7.50 lakh were spent, Rs.6.00 lakh were spent, on training programmes and Rs.6.00 lakhs has been used under administrative expenses. Work-wise distribution of funds expenditure made and balance amount upto December 2004 is given in Table-11.

Table 11: Total Amount Received, Total Expenditure Made and Balance (at PIA Level)

Items	Amount Received (Rs. in lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)	Balance
Work Component	48.00	48.00	Nil
Community Development	7.50	7.50	Nil
Training Programme	6.00	6.00	Nil
Administrative Expenses	6.00	6.00	Nil
Total	67.50	67.50	Nil

Source: B.S.A. Office, Ram Ganga Command, Allahabad.

From the financial records which has been provided to us by BSA, Allahabad, we found that out of Rs.67.50 lakhs (upto mid-term) PIA has received Rs.65.69 lakh only, in six installments from DRDA and Rs.1.81 lakh has been given to some training Institute directly to conduct training programmes upto the watershed level. PIA failed to provide the details of training programmes those were conducted by so-called training Institute. They informed us that all the money has been exhausted which was released for four components of the DPAP project, i.e., for work fund, community development fund, training fund and fund for administrative expenses (See Table-11). The details of expenditure occurred on items like work fund (soil conservation work) and community development fund has been provided to us, which has already been described above in the report. The details of administrative expenses were not provided to us. The date-wise amount, which has been received by PIA from DRDA, is given in Table-12.

Table-12: Date-wise Installments Received by PIA

(Upto Mid-Term)

Installments	Amount Received (Rs. in lakh)	Date
First Installment	07.300	27.02.2001
Second installment	13.500	26.11.2002
Third installment	13.500	23.12.2002
Fourth installment	01.390	31.03.2003
Fifth installment	24.375	01.10.2003
Sixth installment	05.625	27.04.2004
Amount given to Training Institute	01.810	--
Total	67.500	--

Source: B.S.A. Office, Allahabad.

16. OVERALL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The soil of Shankargarh block is very thin and just beneath the soil a thick rocky layer is present. So it is very necessary to protect this soil from the soil erosion. Soil and water conservation work which was executed by PIA in the five DPAP projects of Shankargarh block like formation of Check Dams (CD), Chuck Bunds (CB), Marginal Bunds (MB), Peripheral Bunds (PB) and Field Bunds (FB) were checked and found in good condition. Due to the formation these structures, it has been found that soil and water erosion has been checked upto a certain level and the condition of agricultural land of the project areas, improved a lot. This fact has confirmed from the local farmers and villagers of the concerning villages/watersheds. They informed us that the condition of their farms have improved a lot and they have started farming on their farms those were laying barren two or three years back.

The Project Implementing Agency (PIA) informed us that they had dug few new wells by blasting the surface area of the ground and constructed platforms around some old wells from the community development fund in each of five watershed areas of the project. We have found during our field visit that villagers and farmers were using these wells for drinking water by fetching water with help of rope and bucket and pumping out water for agricultural purposes through water lifting pumps. Some repairing work of wells and kharanja roads were also executed by PIA from the community development fund. No pond was constructed in any DPAP village of the project area. As this is a mid-term evaluation of the five projects of the DPAP of Allahabad district, it is not possible to measure the exact impact on agricultural production and productivity of the area, at this very moment but on the basis of observations and informations collected during the field survey it has been found that the situation of water and agriculture improved in the area and overall performance of PIA and WDT in Shankargarh block of Allahabad district found satisfactory.

17. SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS

In the mid-term evaluation of five projects of DPAP in Shankargarh block of Allahabad district, it has been found that Watershed Development Team (WDT), Watershed Association and Watershed Committee (WA/WC), District Watershed Advisory Committee, User's and Self-Help Groups were constituted. Different kinds of

community development work like cleaning of wells and formation of platform around them, formation of kharanja roads and chuck roads (CKB), etc. were performed by PIA in all 5 projects of DPAP in Allahabad. Under soil and water conservation work, Contour Bunds (CB), Marginal Bunds (MB), Field Bunds (FB) and Chuck Dams (CD) were constructed at Allahabad district in DPAP projects. It has been found that all the community development work which was performed from this fund was good enough and well maintained by the local people of the area. Although, investment on wells from community development fund is not justified without fixing pulley on them to fetch safe drinking water, as it was not found in case of any of the wells, we visited there during the field survey. On the other hand, it has been observed that no pond was constructed by PIA in any of the watershed village of the DPAP project, which is an essential requirement of project area.

Women had not played any significant role in the execution of the project work except four female self-help groups were working in the watershed villages. One SHG was in Derapatpara village, two were in Bhadhiwar and one was in Marrow village and they were not sufficient. It has been reported that loan from revolving fund has been sanctioned to only three SHGs of Kapari village. The total number of SHGs were 15 in number in all five watershed villages. As a matter of fact these were very less according to government norms.

Nursery has not been developed in any watershed of the project area so far. Not even any plantation work through extension method was performed by Project Implementing Agency (PIA), which could be performed with the help of local farmers in all the five watershed villages through extension method. So no detail of nursery or plantation work, could be received by us from PIA. It has come to know that Water Association/Watershed Committee account has not been opened in any of the DPAP project of Shankargarh block of Allahabad district. Watershed Development Fund Accounts were opened for all five watersheds in Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Shankargarh, Allahabad in the year 2001-2002. No information regarding the amount deposited and interest accrued on it, has been supplied. At the time of field survey, it has been found that the condition of agricultural land of the project area improved due to executed work.

This evaluation study recommends few suggestions for the performance of DRDA, PIA and WDT, which should be taken care of:

- (i) Ponds should be constructed at least one in each watershed village.
- (ii) Nursery should be developed on community land with the help of local farmers
- (iii) Tree and plantation work is required in each watershed villages and should be performed through extension method.
- (iv) Sodding on Marginal Bunds (MB), Lateral Bunds (LB) and Field Bunds (FB) required.
- (v) Project Implementing Agency (PIA) and Watershed Development Team (WDT) must emphasize to constitute more self-help groups of homogenous in nature.
- (vi) More female self-help groups should be constituted.
- (vii) Banners, holdings, wall paintings, showing details of the project programmes and benefits of DPAP project should be placed in the Watershed villages at right place. It develops a good atmosphere for the DPAP project in the area.
- (viii) The role of women in the execution of project work requires more attention by DRDA, PIA, WDT, as it was not found significant.
- (ix) Although a number of wells were reconstructed but pulleys are required on them which were not placed.
- (x) More loan should be given to SHGs from the revolving fund. All SHGs should be checked by the area inspectors and WDT at least once in a month. Their records like pass books, meeting registers, etc. should be maintained.